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Established 1887

New Palestinian Role Complicates Kissinger's Mission

A View From Beirut

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT. Nov. 8 (WP)—Israel's angry reaction and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's hand-wringing over the Arab summit's decision to back a Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization have largely obscured the true meaning of the decision.

Put in its simplest form, it means that Yassir Arafat and the pragmatic wing of the PLO have committed themselves to seek some form of negotiation and eventual coexistence with the Israeli state.

These propositions would have been denounced as political heresy by Mr. Arafat and his followers only a year ago. Fortunately for Mr. Arafat, their implicit acceptance at Rabat has been overshadowed by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's portrayal of the decision as "a threat," and Mr. Kissinger's apparent discomfit over the broad Arab endorsement of a new Palestinian role.

But the decision has produced a major change in the way Palestinian leaders privately view the possibilities of setting up a

"War is the worst way to solve our problems with the Israelis," said a man who would undoubtedly hold an important position in a Palestinian government. "If we can live in peace with the Israelis as good neighbors for a

number of years, social changes could produce the results we want."

Members of the Palestinian inner circle make it clear that their objective remains the establishment of one "democratic secular state" to which Palestinian refugees could return. It would group Moslems, Jews and Christians, and put an end to Israel's religious exclusivity.

For the Israelis, the phrase "democratic secular state" continues to be a code slogan for the eventual destruction of Israel. Mr. Rabin's warning to the Knesset this week that the Arab summit decision had brought war closer made it clear that Israel does not accept the notion that the Palestinians are prepared to make the transformation from guerrilla warfare to peaceful political competition.

The decision has also complicated Mr. Kissinger's peace effort, which he has based on a "step-by-step" approach in which each side gains confidence in the other through negotiating on minor issues before tackling more intractable problems.

The Arab kings, presidents and sheikhs who gathered at Rabat conformed Mr. Kissinger with the core of the Middle East conflict by insisting on a Palestinian role in the negotiating process. They did this by voting unanimously to affirm the right of the Pal-

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Yassir Arafat.

estinian people to establish their independent national authority under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization... on any Palestinian land that is liberated."

This effectively pushed aside Jordan's King Hussein, despite Mr. Kissinger's repeated preference to have negotiations over Israeli withdrawal from the West

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Kissinger Is Optimistic On His Mideast Role

By Bernard Gwertzman

TUNIS. Nov. 8 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, after concluding three days of talks with Arab and Israeli leaders, said today in Tel Aviv that "possibilities do exist" for further American-sponsored diplomatic progress in the Middle East despite the hard-line decisions of last week's Rabat conference of Arab leaders.

On the next-to-last day of an 18-day visit to 15 countries, newsmen aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force plane en route to Tunis were told that the secretary and his top aides believed the situation in the Middle East was not so grave as many had feared in the wake of the Rabat decisions.

A top Kissinger aide insisted that a diplomatic impasse between Israel and the Arab states had been averted for the time being, that the Arabs and Israel were less tense than a week ago and the possibility of negotiations remained open. "And everyone agrees the U.S. effort should continue," he said.

Optimistic Appraisal

This generally optimistic appraisal was consistent with Mr. Kissinger's own point of view, given over the few weeks since he began to receive reports from Arab and Israeli leaders. But aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane, newsmen were also told that there was no certainty that the secretary's latest effort will prove successful, given the large gap that separates Egyptian and Israeli perceptions of the next stage of the Sinai negotiations.

Moreover, Mr. Kissinger seems to want to keep alive the possibility of a negotiated settlement for the West Bank of the Jordan River, even though the Rabat conference has, at least for the foreseeable future, made such talks unlikely by giving the responsibility for negotiations to the Palestine Liberation Organization and not to Jordan.

The Israelis, who might reluctantly have negotiated with Jordan's King Hussein, refuse to deal with the PLO, which they regard as dedicated to Israel's destruction. Mr. Kissinger seems to believe that over an extended period, if Israel and the PLO do not engage in negotiations, Arab states might come up with another factor which might include Jordan's re-emergence as a major factor. This view is not shared by all experts, however.

On previous Middle East visits, newsmen were given a fairly thorough rundown of Mr. Kissinger's negotiating tactics and strategy. But today, they were given no details on how or when Mr. Kissinger intends to deal with the "possibilities" he cited in Tel Aviv before he left for Tunis.

Instead, Mr. Kissinger and his aides said that they simply could not go into the substance on what was ahead because of a need to maintain a low-key, secret diplomacy to meet the sensitivities of various leaders. They cited the position of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who may be reluctant to deal openly with the Israelis at this time, given the radical mood in the Arab world following the Rabat conference.

But Mr. Sadat, nevertheless, publicly indicated support for Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach to negotiations in a news conference in Cairo on Wednesday. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia also supports Mr. Kissinger's efforts.

Some Israeli officials said they believed that Mr. Kissinger would return to the Middle East next month, but newsmen were told that there were no such plans at this time, although it was possible.

In the past, American-Israeli

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AT THE HELM—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing aboard the French nuclear submarine Le Terrible during the 24-hour submerged voyage on Thursday and Friday.

Sees Damage to France

Giscard Assails General on Planes

PARIS. Nov. 8 (CHT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today former air force chief of staff Gen. Paul Stéphane has badly damaged France's effort to gain a major slice of world aircraft markets by stating that American jet fighters outclass French Mirages.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "One can't fault General Stéphane for having an opinion. But he was wrong to let his opinion be known abroad and in using his public position as he did."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke to newsmen at Brest after he surfaced aboard a nuclear submarine, Le Terrible, from a 24-hour deep-sea dive in the Atlantic.

"The publication of the letter is hurting the interests of France," the President said.

The controversy erupted Wednesday with the publication of a long analysis sent in September to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in which Gen. Stéphane, 67, said the Dassault Co.'s Mirages stood no chance in the competition for NATO orders against Gen-

eral Dynamics's YF-16 or the Northrop Corp's YF-17.

Gen. Stéphane, a staunch Atlanticist, maintained today that his sole reason in favoring the U.S. aircraft to re-equip the air forces of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway was to insure that the Atlantic alliance had the best possible weapons.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing upheld the decision of Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet to discipline Gen. Stéphane, who is retired.

The President said it was now

up to the air force and to parliament "to draw the consequences of an act that has damaged our defense interests and damaged our economic interests."

Meanwhile, the Socialist and Communist opposition said the uproar created by Gen. Stéphane's remark indicated the government's readiness to take France back into NATO's military command. They said they would introduce resolutions demanding the nationalization of Dassault, Matra and other aircraft firms.

Information on exactly what occurred at yesterday's meeting was sparse. Some participants refused all comment.

China Self-Sufficient

China was represented by the head of its delegation, Hao Chung-shin, the agriculture minister, who said at a plenary session of the conference today that his country had become self-sufficient in food.

He reported that China had imported \$2 billion worth of grain, mostly wheat, over the last three years while exporting \$2 billion worth, mainly rice, in the

United Press International

most See Nothing New in Stance on Russia

U.S. Aides Divided on Intent of Peking Pact Bid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON. Nov. 8 (UPI)—U.S. officials were divided to day in reaction to the Chinese message calling for a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union.

Most saw it as nothing new; some said it could have important meaning.

At stake is a fundamental assumption of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's policy toward China—that while Peking may move away from Washington in the coming years, it will not move closer to Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger believes that difficulties may be in store for Chinese-American relations when a new leadership emerges in Peking to replace Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai. Yet the secretary feels that the new leadership will remain more anti-Russian than anti-American.

Most American officials believe that the Chinese message restates Peking's previous position on the non-use of force.

"China is merely publicizing its position at this time to improve the cosmetics of its position," an official said. "By seeming to flatly reject Soviet proposals for such a treaty in recent years, Peking has allowed Moscow to gain psychological ground."

The only difference between the new statement and previous statements, he and other officials believed, concerned the 19th-century treaties under which China ceded territory to Czarist Russia.

In previous messages, Peking said it was prepared to accept the reality of these treaties, but insisted that Moscow acknowledge that the treaties had been unfair. The latest message omits this demand.

Others in the administration reasoned that the new Chinese statement was part of an emerging pattern of Chinese diplomacy. They traced their case back to the recent unrest in China, to Premier Chou's withdrawal from active politics and to recent Chinese remarks that the Soviet Union was no longer an im-

mediate military threat to China.

Observers Are Wary

PEKING. Nov. 8 (Reuters)—Observers here were wary about drawing too optimistic a conclusion from the Chinese proposal for a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union.

The proposal was made in a message to the Russians yesterday, the 57th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Some observers in Moscow regarded the message as a new turn in the Sino-Soviet situation, with China being more conciliatory.

But in an official translation of the message, distributed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry tonight, a nonaggression pact, recently proposed again by Moscow, was mentioned only in the context of a whole package of agreements which the Chinese know the Russians will find hard to accept.

The package included mutual withdrawal of forces from their disputed border. The Chinese claim that the Russians reneged

Limiting Their Exports

Big Grain Nations Eye A Famine-Relief Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROMANIA ... 10 M. Lettonia ... 10 M. Sweden ... 12 M. Luxembourg ... 2 M. Eritrea ... 11 M. Netherlands ... 13 M. El Salvador ... 2 M. Finland ... 2 M. Norway ... 2 M. France ... 120 M. Portugal ... 10 M. Greece ... 15 M. Spain ... 23 M. Italy ... 52 M. India ... 54 M. Switzerland ... 1.5 M. Iran ... 30 M. Turkey ... 1.5 M. Iraq ... 10 M. Yugoslavia ... 7.5 M.

the world food problem is yet very small," Mr. Boerma told the conference, adding: "It is our hope that along with the development of our industry and agriculture, we shall be able gradually to change this state of affairs."

Senators for More Aid

ROME. Nov. 8 (UPI)—Four senators on the U.S. delegation to the conference have called on President Ford to give the conference a pledge of an additional million tons of food for the current fiscal year.

Delegation sources said Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz agreed at a delegation meeting last night to send a telegram to Mr. Ford asking him to consider the bipartisan request to raise U.S. food aid to 4.3 million tons in the 1974-75 fiscal year.

Mr. Kissinger, in his keynote speech, proposed a five-point program to fight hunger, including an internationally coordinated grain reserve, but both he and Mr. Butz stopped short of making a firm U.S. pledge of immediate emergency food aid.



A. H. Boerma.

same period, China's rice exports are largely to Third World countries.

"Our contribution to solving

Gold Price Soars to Record

At \$183 an Ounce in London

LONDON. Nov. 8 (CHT)—The price of gold soared to a record \$183 an ounce when bullion dealers set the price here this afternoon—and by the end of the day's busy trading the metal had broken that record fixing-level and was being offered for sale at \$186.

The previous record level at the fixing was set on April 3, when the price rose to \$178.50. This morning, London dealers set gold's level at \$177.50.

In the other principal bullion-dealing center, Zurich, gold closed at a selling price of \$178.50, up \$1 from yesterday's close.

One dealer here predicted that gold would climb to perhaps \$189 an ounce before easing back in profit-taking. Another called the market busy and demand "reasonable." Official figures of the volume of gold trading are never disclosed here.

Recent Surge

Gold analysts listed a number of factors behind the recent surge in the gold price, which dropped as low as \$132 an ounce in early October.

The official price once was the key to the international monetary system. The United States promised to buy gold at \$35 an ounce and the value of paper currencies was based in turn on their relation to the dollar.

But former President Richard Nixon suspended the dollar-gold link in August, 1971, and the monetary system has never been the same since.

The United States devalued the dollar twice, raising the official gold price first to \$38 and then \$42.22 an ounce. Currencies began to float outside fixed exchange rates and gold was traded on "free markets" according to supply and demand, rising eventually to today's record level.

The official price no longer has anything more than a bookkeeping value.

Even government central banks are no longer committed to trading gold at the far lower official price. After prolonged debate, financial authorities decided to let government banks trade their gold on the free market at the far higher prices.

Gold optimists believe the soaring free-market price will eventually force an upward revaluation of the official price, and that this in turn will trigger another boost in the free-market price. Figures up to \$300 an ounce have been mentioned.

Banzer Appears To Be in Control

LA PAZ. Nov. 8 (UPI)—President Hugo Banzer appeared today to have regained full control of the country in a brief but violent battle yesterday against rebellious elements he called "a group of good-for-nothing drug addicts and drunks."

Censorship was lifted as government forces, using jets, tanks and paratroops, carried out mop-up operations against die-hard rebels. Gen. Banzer took personal command of his troops after the attempted coup was launched yesterday in the city of Santa Cruz.

The number of casualties was not known. An official spokesman said there were "several casualties . . . dead and wounded." The official radio station in La Paz said the fighting caused casualties and that "a number" of rebels were seized.

كما من الأفضل

Vorster Gives More Self-Rule To Colored People's Council

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister John Vorster today offered South Africa's two million colored (mixed race) people a greater say in running their affairs but rejected calls to give them direct representation in the country's white Parliament.

In a major policy speech on the future of the mixed-race population, Mr. Vorster appealed to the colored community to accept the government's policy. He made his appeal while opening a new session of the Colored Representative Council (CRC), the political forum for mixed-race people which has limited powers over their community affairs.

Abolition Demands

Mr. Vorster announced plans for a considerable extension of the council's powers but observers felt that this would not satisfy militant colored politicians who have been demanding the abolition of the CRC and direct representation in Parliament.

Among other things, Mr. Vorster proposed that the present liaison committee between the CRC and the government should be transformed into a consultative council to the cabinet.

The proposed council, to be headed by the Prime Minister, would deal with matters of mutual interest to coloreds and whites.

Mr. Vorster also suggested that the CRC Executive Commi-

tee be developed into a cabinet for the colored people.

The administration of colored affairs could then be reorganized into separate departments, each under the control of a member of the council's cabinet, he proposed.

The Prime Minister said that, if necessary, the law should be changed to allow the council to provide full self-determination for the colored people.

To Be Discussed

But Mr. Vorster added that the direction he was giving should not be regarded as final, because the matter had to be discussed with colored leaders.

The Prime Minister's remarks followed a speech earlier this week in which he asked critics of his government to give him six months to change South Africa's "standing."

Today's policy statement was the first concrete evidence of the government's apparent determination to carry out a comparative liberalization of its apartheid policy—the separate political development of the country's racial groups.

However, the Prime Minister made it clear that the government is still firmly committed to the basis of the apartheid philosophy—the separate political development of the country's racial groups.

He told the colored politicians that he was firm in the belief that his policy of "parallel but equal institutions" and "consultation over matters of mutual concern" was the only one which "can satisfy all of us and lead to mutual respect and good relations."

Mr. Vorster added: "If you reject it, it could lead to group and interest clashes and to confrontation and strained relations to the detriment of all."

He asked the council to "accept this factual situation. Representation in the white Parliament is not the only way in which you can realize your political and other aspirations."

Mr. Vorster said that if the only objective of colored politicians remained representation in the white Parliament, this would stand in the way of their applying themselves to the development of their own institutions.

Opposition Support

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The leader of the opposition United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said yesterday that Mr. Vorster would have his full support for a policy "to eliminate hurt and humiliation of nowwhites" in South Africa.

Sir de Villiers said that Mr. Vorster would have the opposition's "full support" in any efforts to achieve détente with independent black Africa.

Timetable Urged

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The United States tonight called on South Africa to back up recent conciliatory statements about the disputed territory of South West Africa by announcing a timetable for self-determination.

Residents of Catholic areas of Londonderry, Armagh, Newry and Dungannon stayed at home today in compliance with the strike call.

But when some stores opened in Belfast, youths took to the streets to force them to shut. Several shopkeepers reported gang members threatening to shoot them if they did not close immediately.

Buses and taxis were off the road and automobile traffic was sparse in Andersonstown, Falls Road, Springfield Road and Ballymurphy. Police said that several roads were barricaded by hijacked cars.

Shortly before noon, a crowd of almost 1,000 protesters marched down the Falls Road toward the city center, but police and military units turned them back.

No arrests were reported.

Hunt for Bombers

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Scotland Yard said today that it has launched a hunt for two women and a man seen driving away from a crowded pub patronized by soldiers seconds before it was blasted by a bomb apparently thrown from the sidewalk.

A second man died today from injuries suffered in last night's bomb blast. First reports had placed the death toll at four.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that 21 of the 27 military personnel injured in the incident remained hospitalized today. Seven have had legs amputated.

Three different persons claimed responsibility for the bomb attack. In anonymous phone calls to three different newspapers, a caller told the Daily Mirror that the IRA was responsible; a second person told the Daily Mail that it was the terrorist group calling itself Red Flag '74; and the third caller, a woman, told the Guardian that it was a group not aligned with the two other organizations.

Souvanna to Rest

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 8 (AP).—Premier Souvanna Phouma, 73, who suffered a serious heart attack four months ago, will go to the royal capital of Luang Prabang next week for more rest, a government spokesman said today.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU
MUNICH: 9, FALKENTURMST.

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U.K. Troops Kill Suspect In Belfast

BELFAST, Nov. 8 (UPI).—British soldiers killed a suspected hijacker during a day of violence, protest marches and strikes linked to the death of an extremist shot during a jailbreak attempt two nights ago.

An army spokesman said that the man was shot after he aimed a pistol at a military patrol approaching to investigate reports of a hijacking. Despite his injury, the man again aimed at soldiers and was shot a second time. He was dead on arrival at a local hospital, the spokesman said.

The shooting took place in one of several West Belfast Catholic communities where gangs of youths with clubs and pistols roamed the streets this morning and forced shopkeepers to close for the day.

Leaders of the Irish Republican Army called for a general strike in Catholic quarters throughout Northern Ireland to mark the funeral of Hugh Conroy, a suspected IRA member killed when he tried to break out of the Maze Prison early Wednesday.

More than 5,000 persons—many in the black beret, black sweater and dark glasses favored by the IRA—turned out at midday for Conroy's funeral at his home 45 miles from Belfast.

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No arrests were reported.

OAS May End Ban on Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic and economic ties with Cuba.

A Costa Rican government spokesman warned that if the effort to lift the blockade fails, several more countries would rescind the sanctions on their own "and this would be to the further detriment of the international system."

Advocates of the lifting of sanctions maintain that a vote to end the blockade would not constitute recognition of the Cuban regime by the OAS, nor would it necessarily pave the way for a return by Havana to membership in the organization.

Mr. Castro has repeatedly denied any interest in rejoining the OAS, which he has attacked in the past as an instrument of U.S. policy. The Cuban Premier has suggested instead that Latin American nations band together in a new regional organization that would exclude Washington.

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Some Well-Heeled Candidates Lost

Money Talked in U.S. Election But Not Always Successfully

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON. Nov. 8 (UPI).—Money talked in Tuesday's election—but it spoke no universal language, no Esperanto of politics.

To be sure, politicians with plenty of money generally did better than politicians with little.

But the results of some races suggest that some candidates had too much money for their own good.

To take a case in point: Among

the House candidates, Reps. Joel

Browne, R-Va., and Victor Vey

sy, R-Calif., each had received

the largest sum—\$319,000—given

by business and professional spe-

cial-interest committees as of

Oct. 14, the closing date for the

semifinal financing reports.

Both lost. According to Com-

mon Cause's Frederic Wertheimer,

and some opponents fashioned the

special-interest contributions into

is the weapons with which to defeat

the opposition.

Also as of Oct. 14, the leading

recipients of contributions from

labor committees were Sen. Frank

Peter Dominick, R-Colo., \$35,056,

more than twice his opponent's total.

But had it been the other way

around, Sen. Nelson might have

won anyway, such is his popularity,

said Mr. Wertheimer.

But certain forceful messages

about campaign financing did

emerge from the elections.

Mr. Wertheimer, who directs the

campaign-monitoring project of Common Cause, a citizens' lobby, cited the following examples in a phone interview on the

basis of the semifinal financing

reports in Senate races:

• Out of 30 winners who had

opposition, 28 raised more money

than the candidates they defeated.

The exceptions were Sen.

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But had it been the other way

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, November 9-10, 1974 *

Inter-American Blueprint

A privately-funded commission headed by former Ambassador Sol Linowitz has produced a report that could vastly improve U.S. relations with Latin America if carried out by the administration and Congress. The great virtue of this effort is that it substitutes specific recommendations—33 in all—for the high-flown rhetoric that has characterized too many previous U.S. initiatives in the hemisphere.

The recommendation that commanded the most attention, because it will be put to an immediate test at a meeting of the Organization of American States foreign ministers in Ecuador, is the call for an end to the 14-year attempt to isolate Cuba in the Americas. The commission urges Washington to seek "a more normal" relationship with the Castro regime, to end its own embargo on trade with Havana, and to be willing, at the meeting that began in Quito on Friday, to support repeal of the sanctions invoked against Cuba by the OAS in 1964.

Repeal may be voted at Quito whatever Washington does; but the commission rightly fears it may be the United States that is isolated in the hemisphere if it maintains the hard-line policy. No miracles should be expected; but it is time to liquidate an ineffective policy and try to ease Cuba's return to a more constructive pattern of inter-American and international relations.

Of comparable importance for improving this country's relations with its hemisphere neighbors is the commission's strong support for a new and long overdue treaty under which jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone would eventually pass to the Republic of Panama. It is imperative for the United States to remove what the report calls "one of the last vestiges of big stick diplomacy" under terms that insure uninterrupted use

of the canal and a continuing U.S. role in its defense.

In two other areas where decisive policy changes are critically overdue, the commission would ban unilateral U.S. military intervention in Latin America, such as that in the Dominican Republic in 1965, and would end all covert interference in the domestic politics of other American nations such as the activities supported by the CIA in Chile in 1970-73.

The commission's recommendations on the more dramatic inter-American problems—Cuba, Panama, covert political interference—should not obscure its detailed suggestions for removing a host of other irritating and self-defeating policies and practices little known to the general public and often the products of special-interest lobbies. It would, for example, eliminate the United States veto over Inter-American Development Bank loans—a frequent target for Latin-American attack—while maintaining the level of America's contributions to the bank.

Congress is asked to repeal legislation that tries to mandate economic sanctions in disputes about such matters as fishing rights or the expropriation of North American properties. The report rightly says that these sanctions are usually counterproductive; and it makes the point that the national interest does not automatically coincide with "the perceived interest of an individual firm."

Here, in sum, is a report that clothes practical idealism in common sense. It never loses sight of genuine U.S. interests while ruthlessly pruning away presumed or imaginary or long-outdated interests. It would be hard to produce a better blueprint for the "new era" and "mature partnership" in inter-American relations than Secretary of State Kissinger has promised.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Berlin: Still an Issue

While Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was striving in a Moscow visit last week to extract some concessions from Soviet leaders that would reinforce West Germany's vital links with free West Berlin, that city's Mayor Klaus Schütz was making a disturbing disclosure. He had cancelled a visit to Rome because Pope Paul VI had refused to receive him in company with West Germany's ambassador to the Holy See.

Why should the Pope take his protocol cue from the Kremlin on this matter? The answer seems to be that the Vatican is endeavoring to improve the Roman Catholic Church's relations with the Communist-ruled countries of Eastern Europe; and the Soviet Union has let the Holy See—along with governments around the world—know that it objects to public manifestations of ties between West Berlin and West Germany.

Pope Paul's concession to Moscow's wishes is only the latest—though one of the more disturbing—illustrations of the Kremlin's relentless drive to keep West Berlin as isolated as possible within the four-power Berlin agreement of 1971. Moscow interprets in the narrowest way its promise, in an annex to that pact, to "raise no objection" to Bonn representing West Berlin in international organizations and conferences.

As Leonid Brezhnev made clear almost from the moment of Chancellor Schmidt's

arrival, Moscow will block wherever possible any implementation of the commitment in that agreement by the United States, Britain and France that ties between West Berlin and West Germany "will be maintained and developed." By being equally tough-minded, Mr. Schmidt was able to budge his hosts slightly on the Berlin issue.

The Kremlin maintained its opposition to having West German consulates in Russia and Eastern Europe represent West Berlin legal institutions. And a set of agreements for cultural, scientific, technological and tourist exchanges was held up because Moscow would not extend them to West Berlin. But Mr. Schmidt did get agreement that West Berlin would participate in a long-term economic cooperation pact and would receive power from a nuclear plant West Germany will build for Russia at Kaliningrad.

As the Vatican incident and the initial Soviet intransigence toward Mr. Schmidt demonstrate all over again, constant vigilance by the West is imperative for the survival of West Berlin in freedom. Moscow's urgent need for large-scale economic assistance from West Germany gives Mr. Schmidt a strong position from which to bargain for additional guarantees. In that effort he deserves full support from his allies, who share Bonn's direct stake in West Berlin's survival.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paranormal Science

The scientific community has been put on notice "that there is something worthy of their attention and scrutiny" in the possibilities of extra-sensory perception. With those words the respected British journal *Nature* called on scientists to join—or refute—millions of nonscientists who believe human consciousness has more capabilities than real perception than the five senses.

Last month *Nature* published a report of experiments at the Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory of the Stanford Research Institute which concluded that information can be transferred and obtained, in the researcher's words, "by means of an as yet unidentified perceptual modality." In an accompanying editorial the magazine's editor conceded that this was a "high-risk" paper to publish, partly because one of the test subjects was a performing magician named Uri Geller, whose reputation is deeply clouded by suspicion of fakery.

But the point of the Stanford experiments was not any alleged clairvoyant ability of Mr. Geller; on the contrary, the authors conclude that "it may be that remote perceptual ability is widely distributed in the general population, but because the perception

is generally below an individual's level of awareness, it is repressed or not noticed."

Scientific orthodoxy has grown increasingly remote from the interests and beliefs of a generation of Americans. Apart from the junky "pop-occult" literature, the shelves of any U.S. college bookstore give testimony to the interest in serious but long neglected thinkers from early in the century, like Gurdjieff and Ouspensky, up to contemporary writers as diverse as William Irvin Thompson and Carlos Castaneda. The epithet "non-scientific" is no longer a sure ticket to oblivion.

Perhaps an analogy can be drawn with the reactions of big industry to new energy sources: like unorthodox ideas these tend to be dismissed for their incompatibility with the existing patterns of investment and thought. The energy industry at least has capital plants and markets to protect; the essence of science should be receptivity to new ideas.

The editors of *Nature* have taken an important step to stimulate scientific discourse, openly posing the issue "whether science has yet developed the competence to confront claims of the paranormal."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 9, 1899

WASHINGTON—It has been learned on authoritative sources that the United States, Great Britain and possibly even Russia have been secretly negotiating with China and that an agreement may have already been reached or will certainly be reached in the near future to maintain the policy of the "open door" with regards to the Chinese Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1924

NEW YORK—In all probability there is much more coal oil hidden in the bowels of the earth, but not beyond future discovery, than has hitherto been supposed. *Nature* is believed to have stored immeasurable quantities of it in Asia Minor and Africa, and our own Alaska has possible oil fields that lie virtually untouched, but this certainly will change.



Rockefeller on the Sidelines

By James Reston

NEW YORK—On the morning after the election, Nelson Rockefeller spent hours on the phone in his Manhattan office congratulating the winners and consoling the losers. Nothing seems to subdue or depress this man. All his party's troubles, all his family's miseries, all the opposition to his confirmation as vice-president of the United States merely seem to have liberated his boundless supply of energy and optimism.

It is not that he is blind or indifferent to other potential difficulties ahead. In fact, he has a short list of impending dangers that could quickly make the economic prospect even grimmer than it now seems.

A coal strike this month, a strike of the oil, chemical and atomic workers next month, a 12-per-cent shortage of natural gas in what promises to be a very cold winter, and the very real danger of another Middle East war plus higher oil prices and even an oil boycott—any one of these, he thinks, could spin us into a major crisis in the nation.

Anticipates

But it is typical of Rockefeller that he anticipates these possible problems, not to deplore them, but to act now to avoid them, and to be ready with a program to deal with them if they cannot be avoided.

His present frustration is that, pending confirmation by the House and Senate as vice-president, he feels like a beached whale, eager to help President Ford in any way the President asks him to help, confident that the problems before the nation are soluble, even excited about presiding over the Senate—but unable to do anything until sworn into office. And meanwhile even wondering whether it would be all right if he accepted an invitation to the new governors' conference in Utah this weekend.

He is not very interested in talking about the election. He has computerized the returns, and knows all the cards in the deck, but they are obviously not his favorite topic. He agrees reluctantly, that maybe his hand-picked successor as governor of New York, Malcolm Wilson, might have done better if he had followed the progressive Republican line of the Dewey-Rockefeller years in Albany, but he avoids personal blame and puts the election results down to the accumulated frustrations of Vietnam, Watergate and the recession.

What really interests him is how America can get on to practical remedies for its energy crisis, and how to mobilize the scientific and engineering talents of the nation to make it more independent of energy resources abroad.

Rockefeller is in his 60s now. He has gone through all the political and ideological battles of the last generation, and seems to have concluded that the practical problems of life cannot be resolved by old party slogans or ideologies.

Since the beginning of this year, when he resigned the governorship of New York, he has been gathering together the best brains Rockefeller money can buy to define the "critical choices" before America and the world, and one of the members of this company was Gerald Ford, who sat in on these discussions of the coming age. The guess here is that this was an important, maybe even a decisive factor, in President Ford's selection of Rockefeller for vice-president.

Letters

Byron and France

Far be it from me to question the views of the scholarly Robert Escarpit, but I feel I must make several points arising from Irving Mardon's article on Lord Byron's "A New Cult Figure for the French" (CET, Nov. 7). Byron has long been a cult figure in France, and was already elevated to the stature of a semi-mythical figure even before his death in 1824. Great interest in his life and work persisted in France throughout the 19th century and such important French artistic figures as Delacroix and Baudelaire certainly had Byron in mind as a model when they appeared in Parisian society dressed in the manner of English "dandies."

As for Escarpit's view of Byron it seems more than a little harsh. Byron's plays, in particular, contain excellent dramatic verse comparable in force and effect to that of Escarpit's famous countryman Racine. In any case, Byron's letters have long been regarded by many scholars and general readers alike as masterpieces of the prose writer's art.

GOLD FERNAN.

Paris.

Between telephone calls, he talks on food and hunger, how to vote very much. The election, the personal medical problems of their families, and Rockefeller's confirmation difficulties have intervened, so Rockefeller sits here in his office on 55th Street and waits for a call to Washington from Chairman Cannon in the Senate and Chairman Rodino in the House to decide whether he is going to be vice-president or not.

Meanwhile, Rockefeller waits and concentrates not on the pessimistic predictions about his party, his country, and the Western world, but about his optimistic visions of the future. In his spare office behind his blind door on 55th Street—the calculated shelter of the rich—he keeps talking and yearning for that national office he was never quite able to achieve.

He has a cheap artist's easel or display stand next to a table for six or eight in his office. And on this week he has a triangle which is supposed to illustrate the dilemma of the energy crisis. The word "cheap" is at the top of the triangle—what all people want. The word "secure" is at the bottom left of the triangle. And the word "clean" is right bottom.

Rockefeller points to this chart as the triangular political dilemma. There are well-organized and powerful forces for what is cheap, secure and clean. The only trouble, Rockefeller says, is that they are all in conflict with each other. And maybe we will never get them all together unless things get even worse than they are now.

Waits and Muses

So he waits on 55th Street and he muses. If only we could get the scientists back in the government, and think about our possibilities instead of our problems! We don't have to make aluminum out of bauxite, he says. We could make it out of sand. Hydrogen is plentiful but dangerous. Yet, maybe we could tame it. We don't necessarily have to choose between choking ourselves on high sulfur coal or not using it at all: We could burn it when the wind is blowing out to sea and forbid it other times.

When a visitor to the White House asked him how he planned to get through the night of Nov. 5, 1974, which promised to be far worse than anything he had known, Hartmann hesitated not a moment.

"Along about 11 o'clock tonight," he said, with a smile, "I expect to take off this button—the WIND button that is on every lamp. Ford's man's speech and replace it with this one."

"I think," said Hartmann, "that the President, by participating actively in the campaign and then promptly making it clear he is willing to accept the people's verdict, will be in a strong position to come to the Democratic

leadership.

Not all of these decisions may stick, but the President is apparently eager to test the Democrats' readiness, to oft protest during the recent campaign, to be just as grueling with the taxpayer's dollar as he is.

Shortly after that message reaches the lawmakers, Mr. Ford will submit the list of budget cutbacks designed to whack the year's spending close to his \$300-billion target. "And after that," Hartmann says, "no one will doubt his willingness to make tough decisions."

Turnabout may not be fair play, but it is certainly politics. Gov. Jimmy Carter, Georgia, head of the Democratic mid-term campaign committee, voiced the fear when he said on day after the election: "I do see some prospects for hope in having a larger majority in Congress in 1976, much Harry Truman ran against in 1948.

Basic Politics

Turnabout will be quite different for similar contests in Moscow. Moscow alone has been in charge of China's destinies since the revolution. But Russia has seen Lenin, Stalin, Malenkov, Khrushchev and now Brezhnev. It has developed its own awkward ineffective succession machine. China has not.

My guess, therefore, is that Peking—aware of a new internal rather than external threat potential—is playing a game of apparent conciliation. However, unless Moscow produces tangible concessions, no earthshaking alignment is in the offing. A record, it would appear unlikely the Kremlin is ready to go that far. It hopes to influence people at the helm before it makes Chinese friends; rather, to put its friends in power first.

Not All Gloom at the White House

Sino-Soviet Hint

End of Great Divorce

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When dealing with international policy as put forth by Moscow and Peking one must be especially prudent because of their habit of camouflaging real intentions. Nevertheless, when something so apparently momentous as the hint of a Sino-Soviet nonaggression pact bursts upon the world, at least some cautious comment is required.

It has been evident for many weeks that tension between the two great neighbors has subsided and the Chinese have started proclaiming they no longer fear a Russian military invasion.

Now a Russian-language broadcast from China indicates interest in the Kremlin suggestion of a nonaggression treaty—also stating this must be accompanied by mutual withdrawal of armed forces. There have been other signals: defenition of a promised trial of Russian helicopters crewmen seized on Chinese territory and accused of espionage; the closing-down of air raid shelters; a conciliatory speech by Kao-yang last week.

Rivalry

Until today the two Communists continue to rival each other around the earth, disseminating mutually hostile propaganda. One still sees this rival in international forums. In King's warning that the We should remain strong, in the successful Chinese efforts to block Japanese technical aid to Siberian oil.

China is probably throwing in its back to Russia while making a neat diplomatic and propaganda play. For year I have been convinced there would only an effort to produce a eventual pro-Moscow every Chinese political purge Mao took over has been linked the Soviet Union.

The post-Mao struggle power will be quite different for similar contests in Moscow. Moscow alone has been in charge of China's destinies since the revolution. But Russia has seen Lenin, Stalin, Malenkov, Khrushchev and now Brezhnev. It has developed its own awkward ineffective succession machine. China has not.

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Some Democrats, Hartmann's words will sound nothing more than confirmation of their suspicion that Mr. Ford is preparing to run against Congress in 1976, much Harry Truman ran against Congress in 1948.

Basic Politics

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"I think," said Hartmann, "that kind of leadership is going to come from the executive branch.

"I'm afraid our Senate leadership will fragment into as many parts as there are presidential candidates," Carter coming and I'm afraid some of our House committees lead don't realize yet how vulnerable the Democrats are to public's patience with business being done closed doors.

"I'm afraid the Republicans an opportunity to run against an inactive, reformed, noncorporatist Congress, unless we are careful," Carter said.

Which may be why Bob Hartmann managed a smile, despite his heart, as he reached for a new button.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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SEAT to Curb Output 10%**Auto Cutback in Spain Adds To Economic, Political Gloom**

By Henry Gunter

MADRID, Nov. 8 (UPI)—A plan by Spain's biggest industrial enterprise, the SEAT automobile works in Barcelona, to reduce production by 10 per cent has added to the gloom that has progressively settled over this country's business and political circles.

The plan, which would cut the daily workweek by two days, was announced Wednesday in the midst of widespread labor unrest, political uncertainty and general pessimism about the economy. Reflecting this mood, the Madrid stock market reached its lowest point of the year.

The steady drop in industrial activity has come after several years of spectacular expansion that had become the regime's greatest political asset. The present government has affirmed its determination to continue expansion, but there are strong doubts about its ability to do so, particularly after the author of a program to continue the expansion, Finance Minister Antonio Barreiro de Irimo, resigned four days after making it public.

Mr. Barreiro de Irimo resigned

ostensibly in support of his colleague Pio Caballero-Gallas, the Minister of Information, who was dismissed last week under rightist pressure, for favoring too much liberalism in the press as well as in politics in general. Some high government functionaries associated with the liberal wing of the government have also resigned.

Since the crisis of last week a spate of rumors has assailed government and press offices about Premier Carlos Arias Navarro's resignation or dismissal. The rumors appear to have been started by the rightist political circles that helped bring down Mr. Caballero and some of his associates and now hope to bring down the rest of the government. The rumors have thus far proved false, but their effect has been to further weaken Mr. Arias's position and contribute to the total mood of uncertainty and unease.

SEAT, which occupies a position in Spain equivalent to that of General Motors in the United States, has made a powerful contribution to this feeling. Faced with large stocks of unsold cars, the company went into a difficult labor negotiation a few weeks ago with the necessity of having to refuse most wage demands that its 30,000 workers were presenting. Its plan to cut back on production and working time resulted in a series of work stoppages in the big plant. Some compensation day from unemployment funds was promised, but the workers were not reassured.

Metal Plant Strikes

Most of the big metallurgical plants have been hit by strikes as the time for renewal of labor contracts has approached. But with credit restrictions and declining sales, these companies have also resisted wage demands.

In other industries, workers are being faced not only with the prospect of reduced employment, as in the case of SEAT, but with losing their jobs altogether. The number of bankruptcies, particularly in the textile and construction industries, has risen markedly. With a relatively poor tourist season, some hotels either have closed or are threatening to do so.

The possibilities of emigration to other countries, the traditional way Spain has relieved its unemployment problem, have been cut off by economic difficulties in the rest of Europe. On the contrary, workers have begun to come back, although thus far there has been no reliable estimate of their numbers.

The Spanish proposal was labeled at the time, both by the British and Gibraltarians, as "totally unacceptable." Britain and Spain for years have been disputing the future of Gibraltar, which Britain took over in 1812.

Sir Joshua is in London for talks on aid for the colony. He is expected to wind up his talks this week with a pledge of continued British backing.

Under the 1973 plan, Gibraltarians would run their own affairs relatively and financially. They also would have dual nationality, if they wished, and could exercise either. However, on Spanish soil they would be regarded as Spaniards, on British soil as Britons.

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THE ART MARKET

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By Souren Melikian

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The painting of skaters at the Palais de Glace in Paris which made Fr. 67,500 at Drouot this week.

(St. Petersburg 1829, a comparative rarity), three salt spoons and a coffee spoon—all of which were called "English work," the French expert's idea of scientific precision, no doubt. The price of 116 francs was a bare minimum for 71 grams of old silver.

In another room, auctioneer Bernard Oger was having a hard time with an assortment of furniture. A very good, veneered walnut bureau and a fine matching bookcase made around 1830—long rectangular shapes, modern in appearance—came up for sale. Both pieces needed revarnishing, which would cost about 1,500 francs. They were put up at 200 francs. There was no bid. Then

Oger lowered the offering bid to 150 francs; at long last someone raised his hand. Last year the price would hardly have been under 300 to 1,000 francs.

A finely carved Louis XV period fauteuil (armchair) came next. It had been restored. Its sale price of 1,097 francs reflects either the fall in auction-room value of 18th-century furniture or the monetary crisis, or both. Bernard Oger was not his usual cheerful self.

The next lot was a pair of Italian armchairs made about 1730-1740 in the rococo style derived from the French baroque. Oger seemed to cheer up when the pair sold for 9,190 francs. But

he had no cause for rejoicing. The chairs are rarities as are all pieces of good Italian furniture of the 18th century. The two Italians who bought the chairs were grimacing, leaving one in no doubt that, as usual, French underestimation of non-French furniture and objets d'art had helped them acquire a bargain.

In such an atmosphere one would hardly expect pictures to fare better. At Paul Renaud's auction Wednesday of modern paintings—including a crayon and white chalk study by Degas as well as many 19th-century academic paintings—prices were down compared with sales last spring. The Degas crayon (37 by 26 centimeters) was a buy at 13,000 francs. Works by Vlaminck flopped. First there was an extremely fine still life of flowers in a vase (38 by 55 centimeters), painted about 1930 according to the catalogue. It sold for 168,000 francs which rather pleased the auctioneer. In the present situation, that was about the most one could hope to get—a fact that merely emphasizes how low expectations have fallen. Another Vlaminck, a good landscape (45 by 54 centimeters) of about the same period, the catalogue said, fetched 110,500 francs, twice the starting price and therefore acceptable to the auctioneer. But again the price was about 50 per cent lower than it would have been last June.

Martin's Painting

Another flop was work by Henri Martin, the neo-impressionist of the 1920s, a wartime favorite whose paintings fetched between \$10,000 and \$20,000, sometimes reaching the \$40,000 mark or over, when impressionism was in demand in European salerooms. Wednesday one of Martin's best efforts came up for sale. It showed a peasant sitting by the roadside, in a blaze of golden colors contrasting with his own dark three-quarter silhouette. (\$3,500 is bid.) Renaud let the painting go for 4,640 francs.

The only good price of the day were made by kitsch paintings. There was a grotesque view of a Babylonian palace, based on the 19th-century engravings of excavations at Babylon and Nimrud in northern Iraq. The painting (33 by 120 centimeters) was by Georges Rochegrosse, an artist greatly favored in the 1890s by the French bourgeoisie. Rochegrosse had enlivened the scene with a large number of nude women intended to illustrate vice and despair. It made 72,000 francs, probably one third the price it might have fetched last year, but still a satisfactory sum for the seller.

The other big price—67,500 francs—was paid for a large composition (135 by 273 centimeters) showing skaters at the Palais de Glace, Paris, in 1909. This work had the right touch of crazy baroque now needed to save kitch at auction.

A picture (59 by 142 centimeters) by Georges Clairin showing the Napoleonic army in front of the Doge's Palace in Venice went for 13,000 francs, far below last year's level. And it might not even have reached that figure had it not been for the Italian dealers at the sale. Two military scenes by Guido Signorelli, a Swiss painter of the same period, whose

brushwork is better than that of most kitsch artists, made a feeble 1,500 francs. Yet there is an excellent market in Switzerland for this sort of work.

Perhaps the most significant failure of the sale came when paintings by Céline Ofray were put on the block. Ofray was a Swiss who, under the combined influence of Matisse and Modigliani, evolved a highly personal style with a sophisticated yet half flavor. A series of five crayon studies, all showing the artist's consummate draftsmanship, included an interesting sketch (31 by 23 centimeters) of a little girl and her doll. It sold for 82 francs. A harbor scene (28 by 24 centimeters) went for 128 francs.

This indifference to Ofray's work tells volumes about the cash shortage among dealers. They are not interested in cheap but good art. Couple that with their reluctance to pay big sums and you find a market where active transactions are limited to a small range of works.

LONDON THEATER

'Fourth Day'—An Orthodox Attempt at Being Unorthodox

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Charles Fort, that witty collector of extraordinary happenings, is having a disastrous effect on Roy's Court playwrights. Ken Campbell's recent stuffy "The Great Caper" was, according to its author, written under the influence of Fort's theories of the way in which events in our universe are interconnected. And no sooner had Colin Bennett's "Fourth Day Like Four Long Months of Absence" begun at the Comfit's Theatre Upstairs, than his hero is quoting a story to be found in Fort's "The Book of the Damned" about a large area in England being covered one morning with periwinkles and crabs.

Fort's point was the way everyone at the time settled for what sounded like a scientific, rational explanation of the event: That some joke fishmonger had got up early one morning and scattered the shellfish in the streets, before anyone else was awake. As Mr. Bennett's hero, a playwright with the quaint name of Chelsea Chambers, points out, this is absurd. It would have taken dozens of men with large cartloads of periwinkles to account for the numbers found, all for a pointless practical joke.

Having established that the world is stranger than most people will allow, Mr. Bennett goes on haphazardly to grieve scenes and images in a manner even more confusing than his title. His play owes a debt to Heathcote Williams' "Ad DC" in its wild assault on rationality and conventional culture, in its emphasis on the occult but is too ordinary in its means and language to succeed.

The Protagonist

The play does point up the current political impotence of the New Left, still preferring drugs to direct action, trusting in mystic systems and retreating from the world into introverted contemplation. The protagonist, Chelsea Chambers, is a totally passive figure, the sort of hero usually found in social satire. Here, unfortunately, he is not even acted upon, but moves around the stage while various characters make their points in a series of short scenes—and they range from an immortal, apocalyptic woman to a trouserless peer and a night cleaner who sabotages offices as a political gesture.

Along the way, there are attacks on the media as "a machine for turning people in cabbages" as well as on other actors, ranging from Olivier and Gielgud to the whole of the Actors Company. Shakespeare is condemned for losing his balls—as is Chekhov for never having any. But Mr. Bennett's play is too orthodox in its unorthodoxy, too stereotyped in its responses to offer much alternative. If dramatic daring and experiment is the standard of judgment, I'll take "King Lear" any time.

The play receives some spirited acting from Tony Rohr, William Toyland, Malcolm Ingram, Carole Hayman, Caroline Hutchinson and Toby Salaman, the latter giving a beautifully comic performance as the muddled head of a new religious sect. Max Stafford-Clark directs firmly.

But it seemed somehow symbolic of the whole evening when, after the performance, the small audience found that all the exits to the auditorium had been locked and there was much stumbling along multi-corridors before we found our way to freedom through the stage door.

Sculpture, Posthumous Meddling

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—The history of modern sculpture has never been as fully explored or as extensively documented as that of modern painting. Although the situation is now changing there are still immense gaps in public understanding of exactly what it was that certain sculptors did, and exactly when they did it, and with exactly what artistic consequences. The sculptors in question are not, moreover, obscure or marginal figures. Some of them are the major artists of the modern period.

Exacerbating this inexact understanding is the problematical fate that has overtaken the work of many of these sculptors after their death. It is common practice for a sculptor's heirs or agents to authorize posthumous casts and/or enlargements of his work. In many cases, the work we see in the museums or illustrated in the standard histories is an object the artist himself never laid eyes on, and certainly had no other hand in producing. It is, in the strictest sense, a reproduction, and since this reproduction—in bronze, steel, stone or other materials—can legitimately be regarded as a faithful reflection of the artist's actual achievement, is it really loathsome as a subject of intense concern to scholars, dealers, museum curators, collectors and the sculptors themselves?

Consider the following examples:

• Umberto Boccioni died in 1916. His "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space"—perhaps the single most renowned sculpture in the history of futurism—is usually dated 1913. But the work that we see was cast in bronze in 1931, and the original plaster is lost. In what sense, then, can this posthumously produced reproduction be regarded as Boccioni's own work?

• Raymond Duchamp-Villon also died in 1916. The "Horre" that we see in a number of museums and private collections is widely regarded as one of the classics of cubist sculpture. It bears the date 1913. What Duchamp-Villon left (possibly unfinished) at the time of his death, however, was not the bronze version we see in three different sizes (the latest and largest of them 60 inches high, revolving on a motorized base) but a rough 16-inch plaster. Are we guilty of distorting not only Duchamp-Villon's achievement but the whole history of cubist



Umberto Boccioni's "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space," dated 1913.

sculpture in accepting these posthumous enlargements as legitimate examples of the artist's work?

Such cases of posthumous meddling with a sculptor's work are legion. Almost all of the sculpture of Degas that survives, and a sizable quantity of Rodin's too, was cast in bronze after their deaths. Not in the practice of authorizing these reproductions always posthumous. Prof. Albert R. Elsen, in the preface to his recent book, "Origins of Modern Sculpture: Pioneers and Premises" (Grosset, 1974), writes: "Some of Van Tongerloo's early works have recently appeared in new editions, and the original plaster form of 'Construction in a Sphere' of 1917 was cut in marble in 1965, shortly before the artist's death. Max Weber's few small plasters had a limited audience for most of his lifetime, and his 'Spiral Rhythm' was enlarged and cast in bronze before his death."

Clearly, the question of what is to be considered historically and artistically authentic in modern sculpture, and what is not, is quickly becoming a nightmare for everyone concerned, and the nightmare is further compounded by the phenomenon known as surmoulage—casting new copies from existing casts—which is widespread among unscrupulous collectors whose appetite for an easy, unethical profit is somewhat larger than their respect for the artistic integrity of the work they have acquired. These pirated casts are bound to be inferior in quality to casts supervised and improved by the art

himself, and in many cases are little more than grotesque parodies of the sculptor's art. But taste and cupidity being what they are, it is not surprising to learn that the traffic in these bastard casts is brisk.

A Statement

In an effort to combat both unethical practice and artistic historical distortion in this field, the College Art Association—the leading professional organization in the United States representing art scholars and artist-teachers—recently issued a nine-page "Statement on Standards for Sculptural Reproduction and Preventive Measures to Combat Unethical Casting in Bronze." (Copies of the statement, which has been endorsed by representatives of the Association of Art Museum Directors, the Art Deans' Association of America and Artists' Equity, can be obtained from the College Art Association, 16 East 52d St., New York 10016.) For those interested in a more detailed account of the issues and of the debate they have now prompted among scholars, critics and patrons, there is an excellent, comprehensive article entitled "Problems in the Reproduction of Sculpture" by Sylvia Hochfield in the November issue of Art News magazine.

There is a pressing need for a strict policy of exact labeling—enforced by law, if necessary—by museums, galleries and publishers. Beyond that, we must look to scholarship to keep us informed about the hanky-panky, and resign ourselves to living in an imperfect world.

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On Monday, several auctions were taking place simultaneously, as is the custom in full season. Among them: Yannick Guillou who was selling silver, and Bernard Oger, who auctioned furniture. Neither found the going

easy. Minor works don't interest them, no matter the merit, for the profit margin is small. On the other hand, better works selling for 100,000 francs or over, seem risky because few are willing to tie up large sums in one work.

But one would have expected a higher price for the next lot, consisting of a nice salt cellar

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Around the European Galleries

ROME

Narrative Art, Cannavilli, Piazza Massimo, Rome, through November.

These works consist of blocks of words printed by or over photographs to which they may or may not refer. Le Gac, with paragraphs and one photo of him shaking hands with a toad-like creature, is a poet artist, but Badura's panel is the only visually satisfying piece. He staples dozens of shreds of paper with writing on them and dozens of tiny plastic pockets filled with bits of rust, nail pairings, spider legs, ground-up reaches and worse on to a board which becomes a running, scaly shield. But Le Gac, a Frenchman presenting an English text to an Italian public, the dainty, ineffable scribblings of Badura, the deadpan pronouncements of Hutchinson Welsh, all verge on the pretentious. To study all the average would take the better part of a day—and it's not worth the trouble. These hybrid works, without emotional

impact and seemingly untouched by human hand, are alarming. The glacial lighting and sterile neatness of the new gallery are no accident. Since there is no room left for surprise, this trend undermines the essential quality of art freedom. And in the end, its very name is perverse. For what is all decent art if not narrative?

Le Maréchal, Don Chisciotte, 21 Via Bruniti, Rome, through November.

Le Maréchal's visionary intensity is naive as well as complex. His etchings are apocalyptic wonders of bright bursts of stars and symbols.

Marconi, Giulia, 148 Via Giulia, Rome, until Nov. 14.

Marconi is a skillful printmaker and draftsman. His fantasies of sex and violence in pen on paper are cut on stone and metal, concerned with the obscure side of human existence; they are dramatic allusions to news events of today and frank references to master printers of the past. Es-

specially in the nervously incisive etchings and the Roman diary drawings, Marconi moves toward a telling of pungent universal tales.

Bob Brennen, Margherita, 108 Via Giulia, Rome, through November.

Brennen's latest sculptures are alive with straightforward thrust and energy. Machine parts are pruned into traditional materials, mellow olive wood, for instance, giving the completed structures particular power. The jagged iron and eggs have become subordinated elements of expressionist images. Vibrating steel splinters, mat or polished filaments, grainy stone or wood are merged into figurative emblems of a sturdiness and honesty quite unusual.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

LONDON

Frank Lloyd Wright Room, Room 49, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7, to Nov. 15.

door conversion, and in many respects the most successful aspect of it, are the decorative elements of Josette Ronstan and Roger Bernard—a rarely decorated floor covering and a colorful backdrop that seems to be a collage of allegorical painting alluding to the subject of the poems and ballet and evoking a kind of fragmentarily remembered art tour of Italy. These costumes are richly flamboyant, too, and probably make a stronger effect in a closed space, even such a large one as the Palais des Congrès.

The idea of the ballet is to celebrate the "triumphs" of Petrarch's poems, beginning with the triumph of love (in its carnal form), which is in turn over-

come by chastity, which in turn loses out to death, which succumbs to fame, followed by successive victories of time and eternity.

Unfortunately, despite the deployment of a large number of attractive dancers, this "Trionfi" is hollow at its choreographic center. For 90 minutes, one allegorical scene follows another with little variety, relying mainly on a few choreographic mannerisms too alike one another and already familiar from other Béjart spectacles. Even the flashy devices of wheeling the central figure of each segment (Love, Fame, etc.) in a speeding chariot wear thin.

"Per la Dolce Memoria" runs through Nov. 10, followed Nov. 14 to 23 by "Golestan," another full-length work set by Béjart to traditional Iranian music.

Edgar Kaufmann jr. has presented to the museum a room designed by Frank Lloyd Wright as a personal office for his father, Edgar J. Kaufmann, in his department store in Pittsburgh. Everything, including the paneling, furniture, carpets, upholstery and draperies, was designed by Wright himself. The room will later be on permanent exhibition, as part of the 20th-century primary gallery of the museum. This show is a forte of the museum. The room is a masterpiece, and most appealing.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

PARIS

Roseline Granet, Galerie Dartois Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Dec. 6.

Walking through the gardens of the Louvre, I happened to know how few contemporary works are really capable of fitting into a setting of trees and shrubs. Roseline Granet's large sculptures have that quality of intimate outdoor monumentality, partly, perhaps, (but not only) because she uses moldings of real leaves to clothe and decorate her plaster

or bronze figures. Her work, while not unmodern, has a certain late romantic mood to it—the dreaminess, the leaf and water world, the aura of memory and regret that is reminiscent of, say, "Le Grand Meaulnes." Yet the style is original, does not hark back to something dated, does not borrow from any other style. Her talent is personal, unaffected, and endowed with a monumental quality.

PHILIPPE ALBERT VERBEKE,

7 Place Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Nov. 24.

Philippe explores the aesthetics of grainy matter, sand and gravel, used as a medium for painting.

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Constant, Galerie Daniel Gerris, 24 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Nov. 30.

One-time COBRA artist Constant has not exhibited any paintings over the past 24 years. In the interim he has been ab-

Dance in Paris: Béjart's View of Petrarch

By David Stevens

PARIS. Nov. 8 (IHT)—Maurice Béjart and the full complement of his Ballet of the 20th Century is in town, filling the ornate, vast spaces of the new Palais des Congrès both the stage for which British is not so easy, and the enormous auditorium back to the last of the 4,000 seats. He is doing it with the latest of his large-scale spectacles. "Per la Dolce Memoria di quel Glorioso anno," conceived for the sylvan spaces of the Boboli Gardens in Florence, where it had its first performance last summer (IHT, July 11, 1974). It was inspired by the "Trionfi" of Petrarch, or the last occasioned by the 600th anniversary of the poet's death. The new element in this in-

door conversion, and in many respects the most successful aspect of it, are the decorative elements of Josette Ronstan and Roger Bernard—a rarely decorated floor covering and a colorful backdrop that seems to be a collage of allegorical painting alluding to the subject of the poems and ballet and evoking a kind of fragmentarily remembered art tour of Italy. These costumes are richly flamboyant, too, and probably make a stronger effect in a closed space, even such a large one as the Palais des Congrès.

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ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY
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exhibition

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"recommended personally by me as an important major artist still unknown to be discovered as a master."

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MICHEL HENRY

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Galerie Albert Verbeke

7 Place Furstenberg,

75006 Paris.

PIAUBERT

recent paintings

Until November 24

Simone Badinier

15 Rue Guénégaud (6^e)

Tel.: 633.04.38

MICHEL CONSTANT

"Abélard et Héloïse"

Until Nov. 30

NANCY STERN

25 Rue de Tourville, (7^e)

7 purple phryne stones by

SKLAVOS

November 12-December 21

Galerie 22

22 Rue Bonaparte, VI - 633.13.77

F. LÉGER

EXCEPTIONAL WORKS

Nov. 7-Dec. 5

EDOUARD, 71 Bd. Raspail, 75015 Paris

DANTZ

Until November 27

PARIS

GALERIE CHARDIN

36 Rue de Seine, 6e - 326.89.38

RABIN

"Art and Boxing"

Until November

GALERIE CLAUDE BERNARD

5 & 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6^e

James McGARRELL

Recent paintings

Vernissage November 14

For the first time

ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENTENARY OF IMPRESSIONISM

important collection of the sculpted works by

P.A. RENOIR and R. GUINO

Presented by Mr. G. R. B. (Galerie du Casino, Cannes).

NOTE: BRISTOL, 106 Rue St-Honoré, 75001 PARIS Tel. 266.91.48.

Because of French postal strike, this advertisement replaces invitation to the vernissage that will take place on November 14 from 6 p.m.

November 15 December 15

GALERIE D'ART DE LA PLACE BEAUVAU

94 Rue St-Honoré PARIS VIII^e

DU 24 OCTOBRE AU 15 NOVEMBRE 1974

BOGART

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9-10, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

But Domestic Smelters Want Subsidy

Japan Copper Curb Seen Price Aid

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—Japan's export suspension of its surplus copper stocks could cost sagging copper prices on U.S. and European markets.

Prices in London and New York jumped Wednesday on speculation that such an order was coming. Some of the gains, however, were trimmed in profit-taking yesterday.

But the order could hurt Japanese smelters who are already thinning of record copper inventories.

Japan traditionally imports large amounts of refined copper. With most major manufacturing and construction companies operating far below capacity, though, Japan began exporting some of its surfeit of industrial metal earlier this year, prompting protests from many copper-exporting countries. These included Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire, whose economies depend on copper prices.

Subsidies Needed

Officials at Japan's Trade Ministry say the ban on copper exports will continue at least through March 31. But some smelters said yesterday that they want the government can keep

the ban in effect that long unless it grants subsidies to help finance stockpiling.

They also cited the need for assurances from exporting nations that they will reduce shipments to Japan under previous negotiated long-term contracts.

"It's fine for the government to accommodate the intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (the exporter government group), but it's going to have to help us too," an official of one refining concern said.

The Trade Ministry has often discussed stockpiling-subsidy programs with the copper industry. Government sources said the ministry is studying the possibility of extending credits equivalent to about \$300 million to help finance inventories.

At current prices, though, that might not be enough, some analysts suggested. And any such subsidies are opposed by Japan's Finance Ministry, as they would conflict with the government's tight-credit policies.

Japanese trade publications have also been carrying reports that copper-exporting countries are sympathetic to the Japanese smelters' problems and they

might be willing to let Japan out of some purchase commitments.

But such aid from exporting countries is not imminent. The major copper-exporting countries could not decide very much at a meeting in Peru last week. They agreed simply to meet again in Paris later this month.

According to one account, "it looked like they stopped talking because nobody wanted to be responsible for cutting production, which could mean a loss of jobs in the mines, or stockpiling, which could mean a loss of badly needed revenue."

Some metal specialists questioned how much the Trade Ministry decision would help support copper prices on metals exchanges. Japan's decision "doesn't stop production and it doesn't reduce surplus supplies of copper," said M. R. Ashby, vice-president for numerous metals of Primary Industries Corp., a New York trading concern.

"All it does is keep the surplus in Japanese warehouses rather than in warehouses of the London metal exchange," he said.

Japanese smelters have exported about 220,000 tons of refined copper since April 1. Trade Ministry statistics indicate without the suspension, exports probably would rise to at least 440,000 tons for the entire fiscal year that started April 1, sources suggested.

The ministry released a revised supply-demand forecast for refined copper last month that predicted domestic consumption would total 930,000 tons in the current fiscal year, down sharply from a year earlier. Consumption of 1.3 million tons, while supply will hold even at about 1.4 million tons.

If inventories were held at their present high level of about 110,000 tons, exports for the fiscal year would have totaled about 440,000 tons. If the ministry keeps the export ban through March 31, and producing nations do not curb shipments to Japan, inventories could jump to at least 330,000 tons by April 1.

U.S. Oil Study — A Futile Exercise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ)—In its uncertain search for national energy policy, the U.S. government is about to pass another dubious milestone as the release of a massive document optimistically known as the Project Independence blueprint.

Even before the study was begun the authors knew it could not be the plan for total independence from foreign oil by 1985 that President Nixon promised during the Arab oil embargo.

Indeed, rather than providing a "blueprint," the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) will only offer "options" generally directed at achieving greater oil autonomy by 1985. But there is a more basic reservation: Was the massive analysis necessary in the first place?

Probably a Dust Collector

Certainly President Ford's dumping of PEA chief John Sawhill increases the likelihood that the agency's findings will end up collecting dust, not influencing policy. Even before he was fired, Mr. Sawhill heard Interior Secretary Rogers Morton downgrading the Project Independence study as "some fancy footwork with computers."

Since then, as head of the White House Energy Council, Mr. Morton has made clear the administration's distaste for the mandatory conservation options emphasized in the study and urged so outspokenly by Mr. Sawhill that it cost him his job.

The Sawhill episode is only the latest example of energy-policy intrigues that have reached almost Balkan proportions here over the past two years. The unending rivalries among policymakers, in fact, only add to the suspicion that the Project Independence blueprint has become

an excuse for avoiding hard decisions the government should have made months ago.

No one had to wait for the FEA conclusion that long-term storage of crude oil offers useful, though costly, insurance against another embargo. It has been generally agreed for some time, too, that shale oil and other "synthetic" crudes are not likely to attract the billions of dollars needed for even a few commercial-scale plants unless investors have some kind of price guarantees against foreign oil competition.

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the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) will only offer "options" generally directed at achieving greater oil autonomy by 1985. But there is a more basic reservation: Was the massive analysis necessary in the first place?

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Stocks Under Pressure Despite Bank Rate Cut

2 1/4 and Homestake Mining

54 1/8, ahead 3 5/8.

Fluor slipped 2 to 24. Wall Street sources attributed the decline to removal of the stock from its recommended list by the C. J. Lawrence Inc. brokerage firm.

Occidental Petroleum was the most active issue, closing at 13 3/4 up 1 3/8 and Evans Products was also active, closing at 2 7/8, unchanged.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.05 to 69.80.

Houston Oil & Minerals added 3/8 to 29 3/4 after reporting higher quarterly earnings.

In Chicago soybean oil futures forged ahead to a gain of 150 points again on the Board of Trade.

The bank has now dropped its prime 1 1/2 percentage point in the past six weeks.

The prime rates of other large national banks now vary from 10 1/2 per cent to 11 1/4 per cent.

Analysts cite a continuing reduction in the cost of short-term funds, on which the big banks are saving, as reason for the prime rate decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.77 points to 867.15. It was about a little in early trading and down 4.30 points at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues narrowly outnumbered decliners at the close. Volume totaled 15.89 million shares, compared with 17.15 million yesterday.

Gold mining shares advanced as gold bullion prices hit a record high in London.

ASA climbed 4 5/8 to 89 3/8, Campbell Redlake was 41 1/8, up 2 3/8, Dome Mines 57 1/2, ahead

U.S. Lowers Crop Figures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ)—The Agriculture Department today lowered its estimate for this year's corn production to 4.62 billion bushels, down 2 per cent from its estimate a month ago of 4.72 billion bushels. The estimate is 18 per cent below 1973's crop.

The agency also reported soybean production would be 1.24 billion bushels, down 18 million bushels, or 1 per cent from last month's estimate and 323 million bushels below last year's crop.

The agency also said that, based on Nov. 1 conditions, sorghum grain production is forecast at 695 million bushels, down 4 per cent from last month and 35 per cent below the 1973 crop.

All markets will also be closed Monday in France, for Victory Day, and Belgium, for Armistice Day.

Markets Closed

Some commodities exchanges will be closed in the United States Monday in observance of Veterans Day. Securities exchanges will, however, operate normally.

All markets will also be closed Monday in France, for Victory Day, and Belgium, for Armistice Day.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Nov. 8 (Reuters)—The Swiss consumer price index (base 1966) was 157.1 at the end of October, 9.8 per cent higher than in October last year and 0.6 per cent above September, the government said.

The agency said sugar beet

prospects dropped 3 per cent from a month earlier and are down 9 per cent from 1973. Sugar cane is down 1 per cent from last month and 2 per cent below last year, the department said.

FIRST INVESTORS INTERNATIONAL MINING AND PETROLEUM FUND

Société anonyme (in voluntary liquidation)

Registered office: Luxembourg, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, B.C. Luxembourg E. 3426.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

PART (I)

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 25th October, 1974, the resolutions proposed were passed.

In accordance with such resolutions and pursuant to the merger agreement made between the company and Alexander Fund S.A. ("Alexander"), the liquidators of the company have purchased shares of Alexander for cash, and have transferred to Alexander the portfolio of the company for a consideration in cash, so that presently the net assets of the company consist only of shares of Alexander and that the dissolution of the company will be completed by the distribution of such shares of Alexander to the shareholders of the company. In the manner set out below in the following prospectus in respect of each fully paid share of the company 1.6310 shares of Alexander.

Shares of Alexander, together with cash representing fractional entitlements, will be made available by the Liquidators at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, on or after 13th December, 1974, to shareholders who have deposited their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms at that address not later than 26th November, 1974.

Shareholders who deposit their share certificates and duly complete exchange forms after 26th November, 1974, will be able to collect certificates representing shares of Alexander and cash representing fractional entitlements on completion of the period of three weeks commencing on the date of such deposit.

Receipts will be issued to shareholders on deposit of their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms.

After 31st December, 1974, any unclaimed shares of Alexander may be sold and the proceeds retained for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto by such bank or banks as the liquidators may designate. If any cash or any unclaimed shares of Alexander remain unclaimed after thirty years they will be subject to forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

Certificates representing shares of Alexander will only be available for collection by or on behalf of shareholders of the company following deposit of the appropriate certificates representing shares of the company and duly completed exchange forms.

Exchange forms are available for collection at

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, (Stock Counter), 41 Bishoptgate, London, EC2P 2AA.

PART (II)

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that a General Meeting of the company will be held at 3:00 p.m. on 26th November, 1974, at 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

(A) Report and presentation of the liquidation accounts by the liquidators.

(B) Appointment of auditors to the liquidation, and

(C) Determination of the date of a General Meeting of shareholders to receive the report of the auditors.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person or by producing at the meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, or, if they have deposited their shares under (B) above the relative receipt.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates or receipts as aforesaid.

There is no quorum requirement for this General Meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.

On November, 1974.

G. Kioss and E. Leenkt, The Liquidators.

Bank Loans Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI)—

In a dramatic swing that surprised the money market, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday that New York bank business loans increased sharply and that the money supply shrank for the second straight week.

The report came when money market analysts expected loan demand to remain softer and money to begin growing faster. Instead, the money supply for the week ended Oct. 30 averaged \$29.8 billion, down from \$29.2 billion two weeks earlier and back to its

June level.

The 12 large banks that report

weekly loan figures to the New

York Federal Reserve Bank showed

a total increase of \$51 billion

in commercial and industrial

loans in the week ended Wednesday, the largest jump in such bor-

rowing since the record \$1.17 billion expansion recorded in the

week ended July 3.

The average interest rate on

loans of federal funds, which are

referred to as the federal funds

rate, rose 1/16 point to 10.50 per

cent, the highest level since March 27.

The average interest rate on

overnight federal funds, which

are referred to as the fed funds

rate, rose 1/16 point to 10.75 per

cent, the highest level since March 27.

The average interest rate on

one-week federal funds, which

are referred to as the fed funds

rate, rose 1/16 point to 10.88 per

cent, the highest level since March 27.

The average interest rate on

three-month federal funds, which

are referred to as the fed funds

rate, rose 1/16 point to 11.00 per

cent, the highest level since March 27.

The average interest rate on

six-month federal funds, which

are referred to as the fed funds

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

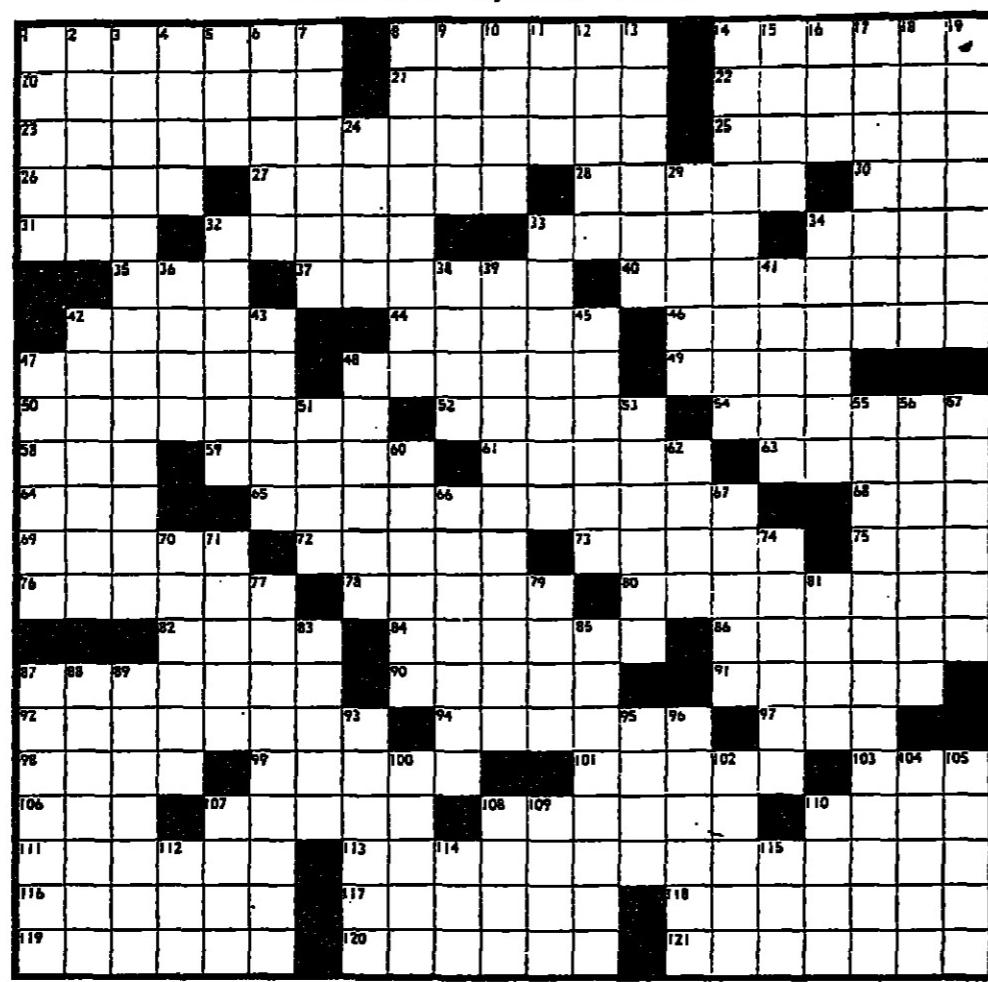
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74 45 Behr Inc	42	2,92	52	57	74 46 Dufex Corp	48	40	156	154	74 47 Dynalab	50	39	200	200	74 48 E Systems	48	42	216	216	74 49 Enviro Corp	50	42	156	154	74 50 Exon Corp	50	42	156	154	74 51 Fairchild Corp	50	42	156	154	74 52 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 53 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 54 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 55 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 56 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 57 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 58 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 59 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 60 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 61 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 62 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 63 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 64 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 65 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 66 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 67 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 68 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 69 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 70 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 71 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 72 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 73 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 74 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 75 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 76 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 77 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 78 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 79 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 80 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 81 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 82 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 83 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 84 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 85 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 86 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 87 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 88 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 89 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 90 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 91 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 92 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 93 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 94 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 95 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 96 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 97 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 98 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 99 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 100 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 101 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 102 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 103 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 104 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 105 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 106 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 107 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 108 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 109 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 110 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 111 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 112 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 113 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 114 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 115 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 116 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 117 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 118 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 119 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 120 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 121 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 122 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 123 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 124 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 125 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 126 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 127 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 128 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 129 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 130 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 131 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 132 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 133 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 134 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 135 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 136 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 137 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 138 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 139 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 140 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 141 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 142 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 143 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 144 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 145 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 146 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 147 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 148 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 149 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 150 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 151 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 152 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 153 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 154 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 155 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 156 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 157 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 158 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 159 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 160 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 161 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 162 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 163 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 164 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 165 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 166 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 167 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 168 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 169 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 170 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 171 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 172 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 173 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 174 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 175 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 176 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 177 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 178 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 179 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 180 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 181 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 182 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 183 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 184 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 185 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 186 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 187 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 188 Farbod Inc	50	42	156	154	74 189 Farbod

ACROSS

- 1 Tentative start
- 2 Landing stages
- 3 Looped rug
- 4 Fabrics
- 5 Patient one
- 6 Italian cheese
- 7 Offshoot of Dream Street
- 8 Attack on false
- 9 Stutterer
- 10 Amnesiac
- 11 She had a phobia
- 12 Nativity gift
- 13 Ward to a
- 14 Word around
- 15 Chemical prefix
- 16 Washington fixture
- 17 Scotch
- 18 Man's world
- 19 Tot's gait
- 20 Source
- 21 Father of drivers
- 22 Ames
- 23 She had a phobia
- 24 Nativity gift
- 25 Ward to a
- 26 Word around
- 27 Chemical prefix
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- 31 Tot's gait
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- 33 Father of drivers
- 34 Ames
- 35 She had a phobia
- 36 Nativity gift
- 37 Ward to a
- 38 Word around
- 39 Chemical prefix
- 40 Washington fixture
- 41 Scotch
- 42 Man's world
- 43 Tot's gait
- 44 Source
- 45 Father of drivers
- 46 Ames
- 47 Berries
- 48 Unable to resist
- 49 What "this guy"
- 50 Knowing the answers
- 51 Giant-seller
- 52 Car explosives
- 53 Car interior
- 54 Calif. Indians
- 55 Mineral supplement
- 56 Hide the last
- 57 Seas
- 58 Mischievous spirit
- 59 Indian
- 60 Self-assurance
- 61 Pack of paper
- 62 Miles per hour
- 63 Wire measure
- 64 — one
- 65 Density of water
- 66 Thermometer
- 67 Exhaust

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

HANG-UPS By Jack Lazzato



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Morris's
- 2 Pictures
- 3 Firm and ready
- 4 Marbles
- 5 Quirky
- 6 Letters
- 7 Mystery
- 8 Densities
- 9 Dilemmas
- 10 Dilemma
- 11 Dilemma
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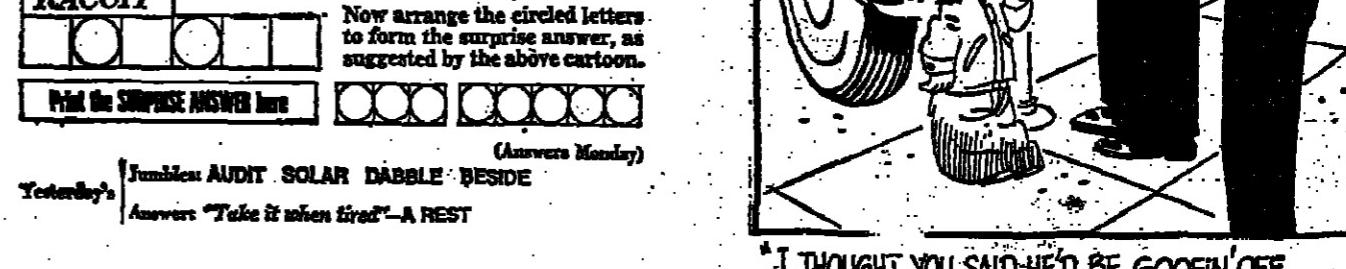
DOWN

- 1 S. Self-assurance
- 2 Pack of paper
- 3 Miles per hour
- 4 Wire measure
- 5 — one
- 6 Density of water
- 7 Mystery
- 8 Densities
- 9 Dilemma
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Edited by
WILL WENG



DENNIS THE MENACE



Jumble AUDIT SOLAR DABBLE BESIDE

Yesterday's Jumble answer: "Take it when tired"—A REST

(Answers Monday)

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

Circle the circled letters to form the surprise answer.

Take it off.

